# Domain 2: The Classroom Environment



Component 2c. Managing Classroom Procedures

**Arkansas TESS Training** 

Based on:

The Framework for Teaching by Charlotte Danielson

#### Overview...

The purpose of this training is to provide access for Arkansas educators who wish to create or add to understanding of the content of the Arkansas Teacher Excellence and Support System Rubric.

The TESS Rubric is based on <u>The Framework for Teaching Rubric</u> by Charlotte Danielson. The Rubric of this presentation is used to guide Classroom Educators. Other rubrics for this system exist for Specialty Educators.

For further assistance:

Office of Educator Effectiveness

Arkansas Department of Education

501.683.3160

http://www.arkansased.gov/



# Components of Domain 2: The Classroom Environment

- 2a. Creating an Environment of Respect and Rapport
- 2b. Establishing a Culture for Learning
- **2c.** Managing Classroom Procedures
- 2d. Managing Student Behavior
- 2e. Organizing Physical Space



# Learning Outcomes: 2c. Managing Classroom Procedures

- Understand the elements of 2c
- Distinguish the difference in levels of performance
- Review examples of 2c evidence
- Identify my level of performance on 2c
- Create next steps to improve my level of performance in 2c



# Understanding 2c. Managing Classroom Procedures

- If the classroom environment is chaotic, teaching and learning is disrupted and basic at best. Students must be engaged in meaningful activities.
- Effective teachers establish, maintain, and share responsibility with students for instructional and noninstructional procedures.
- Instructional procedures are those that lead to student learning: instructional groups; transitions; managing materials, supplies and more.
- Non-instructional procedures are classroom routines.



## 1. Management of instructional groups

Small-group work is well organized, and most students are productively engaged in learning while unsupervised by the teacher.\*



# 2. Management of transitions

Transitions occur smoothly, with little loss of instructional time.\*



# 3. Management of materials and supplies

Routines for handling materials and supplies occur smoothly, with little loss of instructional time.\*



#### 4. Performance of noninstructional duties

Efficient systems for performing noninstructional duties are in place, resulting in minimal loss of instructional time.\*



### 5. Supervision of volunteers and paraprofessionals

Volunteers and paraprofessionals are productively and independently engaged during the entire class.\*



If the teacher's goal is to have well-organized small-group work with students productively engaged (even while unsupervised), then

- 1. How should the teacher establish procedures for group work, e.g. listening, sharing responsibilities, and roles?
- 2. How would an observer know this process has occurred?
- 3. Should a teacher provide feedback on group work? How would you describe that process? How should the teacher plan for it?



# If the teacher's goal is to have transitions occur smoothly with little loss of instructional time, then

- 1. What transitions are required during the school day?
- 2. How can each of these be planned? Taught? Modeled?
- 3. Have you experienced poorly handled classroom transitions? For large group work? For small group work? What's the fix?
- 4. Should students be responsible for transitions?



If the teacher's goal is to have smooth routines for handling materials and supplies (with little loss of instructional time), then

- 1. How could materials and supplies be organized for smooth handling?
- 2. What part do these plan in this element: student work baskets, color codes, pictures, student folders, supply baskets?
- 3. What procedures should be taught to students so they can assume responsibility for materials and supplies?



If the teacher's goal is to have efficient systems for performing non-instructional duties to prevent loss of instructional time, then

- 1. Where might a teacher find help with the list of non-instructional duties which may require planning and organization?
- 2. What has been your experience with non-instructional duties? Have you taught them to students?
- 3. Have you witnessed students who assume responsibility for non-instructional duties or procedures? Are they connected to student learning?



If the teacher's goal is to have volunteers and paraprofessionals engaged productively and independently during the entire class, then

- 1. How would a teacher new to education or new to the district learn about school or district requirements for the work of paraprofessionals?
- 2. How would the teacher locate resources for working with paraprofessionals in a positive way?
- 3. Should a teacher provide feedback for paraprofessionals? What else could be done to improve the collaboration?



Ms. J, instructional assistant, helps students load the videos for their project work. She travels to monitor during the small group work. "Can I help you with that table?" Student: "Yes, thanks?"

Students are familiar with assigned roles and are proud to include the parent volunteer in their work of designing the report visual.

- **a.** Management of instructional groups
- **b.** Management of transitions
- **C.** Management of materials and supplies
- **d.** Performance of non-instructional duties
- **C.** Supervision of volunteers and paraprofessionals



Students understand how to move into individual activities and groups rotate to next station without interruption. Materials are distributed easily as they are stored by stations and clearly labeled with students helping the teacher. Very little instructional time is needed for non-instructional activities or procedures.

D. discards the broken pencils and replaces them quickly (knowing exactly where others are stored) for his group to continue working.

- **a.** Management of instructional groups
- **b.** Management of transitions
- **C.** Management of materials and supplies
- d. Performance of non-instructional duties
- **C.** Supervision of volunteers and paraprofessionals



Students are divided into eight groups. Each group must work together to determine if they will multiply or divide. Then the groups move to next table to check the decision of previous group. If they agree with first group, they put a check by the word.

Teacher: "Now I want you to quietly and quickly rotate. You are moving like a clock so you are going this way. Yes, that is called clockwise." Teacher shows students where to rotate. Teacher: "You will look at the last group's work and someone will look at yours. You will end up by making a new problem for your group."

All students are able to follow directions and remain involved in the group work and in the appropriate group rotation procedures. Teacher monitors each group and each student throughout the activities. Students are encouraged to ask questions and receive assistance. Teacher asks students in each group if they assisted their group with the work.

- **a.** Management of instructional groups
- **b.** Management of transitions
- C. Management of materials and supplies
- **d.** Performance of non-instructional duties
- **C.** Supervision of volunteers and paraprofessionals



Teacher: "Students, time for math. Attention, please. We have 2 minutes to leave our artwork and be ready for the webinar today." Students immediately transition without problems as the teacher watches the wall clock. Teacher: "Great job on that change! Look we are set up online."

- **a.** Management of instructional groups
- **b.** Management of transitions
- **C.** Management of materials and supplies
- d. Performance of non-instructional duties
- **C.** Supervision of volunteers and paraprofessionals



Three short buzzers sound. Every student closes the textbook and walks in order to quietly line up at the door. Students exit for the weather drill.

Two students are by the pencil-sharpener on the back cabinet. One sharpens a pencil followed quickly and quietly by the other.

A female student writes her name on a clipboard, picks up a restroom pass and leaves – she returns shortly to replace the pass.

- **a.** Management of instructional groups
- **b.** Management of transitions
- **C.** Management of materials and supplies
- **d.** Performance of non-instructional duties
- **C.** Supervision of volunteers and paraprofessionals



# Arkansas TESS has 4 levels of performance....

### Distinguished

- Master Teacher
- Contributes to the field in and out of school
- Instructs for a 'community of learners'
- Facilitates motivated students: engaged and responsible for learning



# Arkansas TESS has 4 levels of performance...

### Proficient

- Understands rubric component and proves competent implementation of concepts
- Possesses Professional and Decisional Capacity and commitment to them
- Constantly improving his/her practice through self-motivated learning and willingness to seek best practice for student growth



# Arkansas TESS has 4 levels of performance...

### Basic

- Appears to understand concepts of a component and works to implement the elements
- Practice may not be consistent or entirely successful
- Willingness to learn from professional resources and other educators in seeking personal professional improvement



# Arkansas TESS has 4 levels of performance...

### Unsatisfactory

- Doesn't appear to understand concepts of rubric component
- Exhibits little or no commitment for improving professional practice
- May be inappropriate in instruction and/or communication with students



## Rubric Levels of Performance Vocabulary

Unsatisfactory	Basic	Proficient	Distinguished
Not No Not clear Unaware Does not respond Poor Not congruent	Some Attempts to Limited Moderate Uneven Inconsistent Rudimentary	Consistent High quality Timely Accurate Appropriate Clear Effective High expectations	All students Highly effective Entirely appropriate Adapted for individual students Fully aligned Extensive



- 1. Students contribute to the seamless operation of classroom routines and procedures for transitions, handling of supplies, and performance of noninstructional duties.
- Distinguished
- Proficient
- Basic
- Unsatisfactory



- 2. Little instructional time is lost because of classroom routines and procedures for transitions, handling of supplies, and performance of non-instructional duties, which occur smoothly.
- Distinguished
- Proficient
- Basic
- Unsatisfactory



- 3. Much instructional time is lost because of inefficient classroom routines and procedures for transitions, handling of supplies, and performance of non-instructional duties.
- Distinguished
- Proficient
- Basic
- Unsatisfactory



- 4. Some instructional time is lost because classroom routines and procedures for transitions, handling of supplies, and performance of non-instructional duties are only partially effective.
- Distinguished
- **Proficient**
- Basic
- Unsatisfactory



#### Level of Performance Answers

- 1) Distinguished
- 2) Proficient
- 3) Unsatisfactory
- 4) Basic

Any surprises?



### How is 2c successfully demonstrated?

When observing a lesson, an observer/rater may look for the following:

- Students who know and are able to complete noninstructional classroom routines and procedures.
- Lack of confusion by students or others working with them concerning what is to be done leading to learning.
- Organized materials and supplies available for every student. Student familiarity with the process of finding and using these.
- Students who are productively engaged in group work.



## Remember

Target Proficient performance because

"Our performance goal is to LIVE in 3...

And vacation in 4."



#### Think about it...

- After reviewing the Performance Levels for Component 2c: Managing Classroom Procedures, how would you rate on the rubric?
- What is the easiest aspect of managing classroom procedures?
- Have you observed poorly managed procedures in a classroom? What could you share about that experience? Was the situation handled successfully?
- How should planning be done for managing classroom procedures?



### Resources for Additional Learning

- Enhancing Professional Practice: A Framework for Teaching, 2nd Edition (Professional Development) by Charlotte Danielson
- The Handbook for Enhancing Professional Practice:
   Using the Framework for Teaching in Your School by
   Charlotte Danielson
- Implementing the Framework for Teaching in Enhancing Professional Practice: An ASCD Action Tool by Charlotte Danielson

